

## Study the demand for contraceptive methods in women referring to Health Centers in Qazvin, Iran (2017)

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### \*Abstract

**Background:** Family planning means planning for the future of fertility and is aimed at preventing unplanned and high-risk pregnancies, illicit abortions and providing maternal and child health.

**Objective:** The present study evaluated the demand for contraceptive methods in women referring to health centers in Qazvin, Iran in 2017.

**Methods:** This descriptive-analytical study was conducted in 11 comprehensive centers of urban health services in Qazvin. The research population were 384 married women from 10-49 years old who referred to the health centers by simple random sampling method. Data collection tools were done by researcher-made questionnaire, interview and reviewing family profiles. Data were analyzed using  $X^2$  and Spearman correlation coefficient.

**Findings:** The mean age of women was  $31.79 \pm 6.376$  years. Among families, 40.6% had only one child and 57.8% of them didn't want to have a child in the future. Also, 51% of them used natural distancing method and 16.4% used condom as a contraceptive device and didn't have any plan to use confident methods. There was a significant relationship between age, education, receiving useful trainings and consulting services with the current distancing method ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** According to the results, the difference between the use and demand for distancing devices may lead to increase unwanted pregnancy and abortion. Therefore, interventions need to adjust the age of marriage, develop free services for distancing methods, and promote the management of educational and consulting services for families who are not interested in childbearing.

**Keywords:** Family planning, Contraceptive methods, Pregnancy, Induced abortion, Urban health services

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